

A.A.A. CLOAK CO.,

515 Locust St.

"THE BUSY LITTLE CLOAK HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER."

TAKE NOTICE

If You Are Out Looking for Good Things.

Two Swell Sales Going On To-Day.

Sale No. 1

About 226 of our Swellest Suits—handsome, stylish materials—all this season's goods—Wednesday—

\$15.00

Sale No. 2

You know those swell Covert Jackets some of your friends paid \$22.50, \$25 and \$27.50 for; all satin lined, with pleats and belt. We have them in winter-weight Kerseys, and they go Wednesday at

\$15.00

P. S.—Come and see our New Fur Room—20x100—full of up-to-date Furs—at half furriers' prices.

GAS GRATES FOR HEATING.

SEE GRATES IN OPERATION AT GAS OFFICE.

716-LOCUST STREET-716.

MISSOURI'S WEALTH SHOWN BY HER SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Labor Commissioner Anderson's Report Contains Valuable Statistics of the State.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 10.—In his twenty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, recently issued by Labor Commissioner Anderson, will be given the surplus products shipments for the year 1902 of each county in Missouri, showing, each commodity shipped, its amount and the amount of money received for all.

From the tabulations already compiled is taken the commodity or commodities in which certain counties excelled the others for that year, but it must be borne in mind that the drought of 1901 cut short the shipments of live stock and live stock products, and that the farms have not yet been completely restocked. Here is the showing:

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love is so divine that the roughest man can help but appreciate it as the crown of womanhood. However, Motherhood is looked forward to with feelings of great dread by almost all women. At such times a woman is nervous, dyspeptic, irritable, and she is in need of a strength builder to fit her for the ordeal. No matter how healthy or strong a woman may be she cannot help but be benefited by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to prepare for the event.

"This is what one mother says: 'I was with a heart overflowing with gratitude I will endeavor to write you. It is nearly two years ago since I first wrote to you for advice regarding my health which was then very bad.' writes Mrs. L. Poole, of Hinesdale, Ky. to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting surgeon of the Louisville Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. 'I have described my sufferings in other letters to you. After receiving your advice and the Common Sense Medical Adviser I bought some of your Favorite Prescription, and to-day am a well woman and the proud mother of a dear little boy.'"

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher; and druggists in the United States, with most of whom they have done business for over a third of a century.

How to live in health and happiness, is the general theme of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great work on medicine and hygiene, containing over two pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth bound volume, or only 15 stamps for the book in paper covers.

Callaway County leads in sheep, shipping 25,783 head.

Linn County leads in wheat, shipping 1,204,488 bushels, and 1,723,847 pounds of flour.

Mississippi County leads in corn, shipping 204,191 bushels; also shipped 1,121,500 pounds of corn meal.

Andrew County leads in oats, shipping 78,791 bushels.

Wayne County leads in rye, shipping 21,820 bushels.

Wayne County leads in pecans, shipping 151,621 pounds; also shipped 2,072 bushels.

Barton County leads in hay, shipping 21,490,000 pounds, or 15,750 tons.

St. Charles County leads in onions, shipping 21,672 bushels.

Greene County leads in wool, shipping 488,262 pounds; also shipped 25,349,000 pounds of lard.

Barren County leads in hogs, shipping 1,000,000 pounds, or 500 tons.

Shelby County leads in timothy seed, shipping 120,000 pounds.

Harrison County leads in millet, shipping 500,000 pounds.

Holt County leads in apples, shipping 55,500 bushels; also shipped 1,250,000 pounds of lard.

Scott County leads in melons, shipping 1,526,000 pounds.

Butler County leads in hardwood lumber, shipping 26,807,000 feet, or 1,071,000 cords.

Wayne County leads in pine lumber, shipping 24,830,000 feet.

Pemiscot County leads in walnut logs, shipping 87,000 feet; also shipped 12,500 pounds of wood.

Madison County leads in logs, shipping 20,100,000 feet.

Greene County leads in railroad ties, shipping 85,000.

Stone County leads in fence and mine posts, shipping 27,000,000 feet, or 1,125,000 cords.

Stoddard County leads in cooperage, shipping 1,445 cases; also shipped 2,000,000 pounds of lard.

Franklin County leads in iron ore, shipping 20,000 tons; also shipped 2,000,000 pounds of lard.

Marion County leads in dressed poultry, shipping 1,271,000 pounds.

Saline County leads in hams, shipping 14,200 pounds; also shipped 1,200,000 pounds of lard.

Glasgow County leads in wine, shipping 24,820 gallons.

Vernon County leads in molasses, shipping 21,333 gallons; also shipped 2,000,000 pounds of lard.

Chase County leads in butter, shipping 14,300 pounds; also shipped 1,200,000 pounds of lard.

Hay County leads in Irish potatoes, shipping 14,200 bushels.

Chatham County leads in tobacco, shipping 14,200 bushels.

Linn County leads in cotton, shipping 9,834,000 pounds; also shipped 1,200,000 pounds of lard.

Lafayette County leads in beans, shipping 20,000 pounds.

Clark County leads in pickles, shipping 1,200,000 pounds.

Franklin County leads in blue-grass seed, shipping 10,000 pounds.

Franklin County leads in corn, shipping 216,000 bushels.

Dent County leads in pig iron, shipping 23,475 tons.

Crawford County leads in iron pyrites, shipping 1,500 tons.

INDIANA SOCIETY BANQUET.

Fifth Annual Reunion to Be Held at Planters.

The fifth annual banquet of the Indiana Society will be held at the Planters Hotel December 11, 1903, which is the anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State in 1816. The society will have for its guests of honor several prominent Indiana men of national reputation, whose names will be announced as soon as acceptances are received.

The committee in charge of the banquet is composed of Judge Jesse A. McDonald, chairman; Joseph Flory, T. R. Glazebrook, C. W. Wall, John M. Allen, Judge D. D. Fisher, Theodore F. Meyer, Charles M. Reeves, Joseph A. Wright and Myron M. Aldaker, secretary.

SURE INDICATIONS OF BAD BLOOD

OLD SORES, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES

The best evidence of a bad condition of the blood and unhealthy state of the system, is an old festering sore, running ulcer, or abscess. They show the bodily impurities are not passing out through the proper channels, but are left in the system to clog and poison the blood. So thoroughly does the poison permeate the system that every little scratch, cut or bruise inflames and festers. Everything about an old sore or ulcer suggests disease.

They affect the general health, they require constant attention, and are a source of anxiety and trouble all the time, and in some cases highly offensive. There is danger, too, of these places becoming cancerous if not treated promptly and in the right way. Washes, salves and ointments are good for external use, but they can't stop the discharge or change the condition of the blood, and for this reason the sore never heals permanently.

Not until the blood is purged of impurities and the system cleansed of all harmful substances should the ulcer heal, or the effect upon the system might prove disastrous. S. S. S. goes into the circulation and searches out and removes the cause of the old sore and invigorates and builds up the polluted, sluggish blood again, and as the poisonous matter is driven from the system the sore begins to heal, new flesh forms and the place is soon covered over with fresh skin and the sore is gone for all time. Where the constitution is debilitated from the effects of chronic sores, ulcers, abscesses, carbuncles, boils or other severe skin eruptions, S. S. S. will build it up again and stimulate and strengthen all parts of the system. S. S. S. contains no strong minerals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. It is unequalled as a Blood Purifier and invigorating tonic. Do not depend upon local remedies alone. Get your blood right, and as it forces out the poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SSS

The poison the sore must heal, because nothing is left in the system for it to feed upon. Write us should you desire medical advice, which is given without charge.

MISSOURI CORN ABOVE AVERAGE.

Yield Per Acre This Year Was 29.9 Bushels as Against Ten-Year Record of 26.8.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES IN.

Total Yield Throughout Country Is Given at 2,313,000,000 Bushels—General Average 25.8 and Mean Condition \$3.1.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture on the production of corn in 1903 indicate a total yield of about 2,313,000,000 bushels, or an average of 25.8 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of 26.8 bushels one year ago, 34.7 bushels in 1901, and a ten-year average of 23.9 bushels.

The table given below shows for the twenty principal corn States, the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre, in bushels, in 1903, with the final estimates for 1902 and 1901, and the mean of the averages for the last ten years:

State.	1903	1902	1901	10-Year
Illinois	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Iowa	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Nebraska	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Kansas	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Minnesota	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Wisconsin	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Indiana	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Ohio	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Michigan	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
North Carolina	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Arkansas	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Mississippi	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Virginia	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
South Carolina	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
North Dakota	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Oklahoma	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
Pennsylvania	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7
United States	29.9	29.7	29.7	29.7

The general average as to quality is \$3.1 per cent as compared with \$0 last year, 7.7 in 1901 and 5.5 in 1900. It is estimated that about 5.2 per cent of the corn crop of 1902 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1903, as compared with 1.9 per cent of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.7 bushels against an average yield per acre of 18.1 bushels in 1902, 18.6 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 17.6 bushels. The average for quality is 9.1 per cent against 8.1 last year, 9.3 in 1901 and 9.0 in 1900.

BUCKWHEAT.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 17.7 bushels against an average yield per acre of 18.1 bushels in 1902, 18.6 in 1901 and a ten-year average of 17.6 bushels. The average for quality is 9.1 per cent against 8.1 last year, 9.3 in 1901 and 9.0 in 1900.

FLAXSEED.

The preliminary returns indicate a faxed seed crop of about 27,000,000 or an average of 8.4 bushels per acre, as compared with a final estimate of 7.8 bushels per acre, in 1902. The average as to quality is 8.5 per cent.

POTATOES.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 84.7 bushels against an average yield of 96 bushels in 1902, 65.5 bushels in 1901 and a ten-year average of 78.5 bushels. The average as to quality is 84.4 per cent as compared with 90.4 per cent in November last, 78.4 in November 1901 and 88.1 in November, 1900.

HAY.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 154 tons, against an average yield of 150 tons in 1902, 128 tons in 1901, and a ten-year average of 122 tons. The average as to quality is 51.2 per cent, against 55.7 in November, 1900.

TOBACCO.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of tobacco is 762.2 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 797.5 pounds in 1902. The average as to quality is 85.2 per cent.

RICE.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rough rice is 32.7 bushels, against an average yield of 27.5 bushels in 1902, 32.3 bushels in 1901, and 30 bushels in 1900.

THE REPORT ALSO INCLUDES FRUITS AND VARIOUS MINOR CROPS, WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DETAIL IN THE CROP REPORT.

RUNAWAY BOY IS DETAINED.

Young Fields Plans to Escape From Police.

Le Roy Franklin Fields of Springfield, Ill., is being held in the detention room at the Four Courts until his father, Robert Fields, is heard from. Le Roy appeared at a hotel at Fourth and Market streets Monday night and asked for a room with a window in it.

"Why the window?" asked the clerk.

NEED INSTRUCTION MORE THAN GIFTS.

President Scruggs of Provident Association Submits Report of Year's Work.

ELECT BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charitable Organization Accomplishes Much by Giving Needy Persons an Opportunity to Assisting Themselves.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the St. Louis Provident Association last night, at No. 625 Washington avenue, the reports of H. M. Scruggs, the president, and W. H. McClain, the general manager, were received and the Board of Directors, part of whom are to serve for one year and part for two was elected. Hanford Crawford presided, and the invocation was delivered by the Reverend W. W. Dowling.

The reports showed that the work done by the association during the last year was the equal of any corresponding period and in some points eclipsed all records for any previous twelve months.

The following Board of Directors was elected:

To serve one year: R. M. Scruggs, Samuel Cripps, Edwin Harrison, Gustav Cramer, Christian Bernet, Isaac Lionberger, Roger P. Annan, Wm. Burg, Mrs. Edward Tausig, H. F. Langenberg. To serve two years: Alfred Carr, Philip N. Moore, E. Mallinckrodt, Harvey L. Christie, Chas. W. Bartow, Herbert Brinsmade, Adolphus Busch, Geo. W. Brown, Michael Cooke, Jas. H. Allen, Doctor E. W. Saunders read a paper on "Preventable Infant Mortality," in which he suggested, among other things, that the number of deaths among infants in cities, and especially in the more crowded districts, may be lessened.

Doctor Joseph Henry Scherk, chief dispensary physician, in an address on "Our Tenement Babies and Their Needs," said that within the last year the 2,785 deaths among the class he spoke of constituted 25 per cent of the city's entire death rate. The majority of these, he said, were in the sultry months, but affections of the lungs, colds and pneumonia, claimed a great part.

Many agencies might be used to decrease the death rate, but, above all, Doctor Scherk placed proper feeding. A certain feeding has become almost a necessity, and in order that the best food might be supplied laws for providing pure milk were commended.

The second most important measure, Doctor Scherk thought, was to overcome the unhealthy surroundings and vitiated atmosphere of the tenement districts.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

R. M. Scruggs, president of the association, in his annual address said, in part: The Provident Association has for its consideration a series of problems about the lives of the people with whom it deals. The circumstances of each individual must be considered. They must be regarded, not as recipients of gifts, but as men and women whose standard of living is to be raised.

Most applicants for aid need instruction more than they need material gifts. They need to be shown how to do well something for which there is a demand. There are hundreds of persons in St. Louis who are supporting themselves in consequence of the opportunities which have been obtained through this association.

Our reports show that we received, this year, an average of 20 per cent more applications for direct relief and indirect aid through our industrial channels to work upon the well-to-do and rich—a retribution for their neglect of their poorer neighbors. The stern necessity of self-protection may ultimately enforce that which, as a pleasant duty to our less fortunate brothers, is now neglected.

While recognizing that the association has received most generous support, we feel the need of increased resources for the performance of the work that is at hand. As the population of the city grows and as the knowledge of the



When an expensive and beautiful garment has become soiled and you doubt whether the color will stand washing, don't put it away without trying Ivory Soap. If water will not cause the color to run, Ivory Soap will not. Avoid extremely hot water, hot sun and a too hot iron. Give this suggestion a trial—even experienced housekeepers are surprised.

Persons helped was \$467. The number of times relief was given was 38,388. The difference between the number of applications and the number of persons relieved was 2,492, which represents the discriminating work of the association.

It is interesting to note that work was provided 3,950 times to 1,623 persons representing 8,571 days of labor and a value in earnings of \$8,207.31. That is to say, the poor who received help from the Provident Association contributed \$8,207.31 to their own support.

During the year 284 cases of sickness were reported, requiring 2,526 visits by our nurses. The year 1902 was a record for the association in securing for attendance 33 times. Prescriptions were filled 51 times. The nurses placed ninety-eight persons in hospitals and distributed 592 pieces of clothing to the sick.

There are various other ways in which the association can render service to the public which are not sufficiently known. The association is kept of all the charitable institutions in the city, and any one wishing information concerning asylums, orphan homes, convalescent homes, hospitals and other useful agencies can have it on application. Not only are we prepared to give information in regard to individuals, but can render valuable service in reporting on worthy, as well as unworthy, institutions.

TENEMENT QUESTION.
Crowded, ill-constructed tenement-houses propagate diseases and send them by a thousand channels to work upon the well-to-do and rich—a retribution for their neglect of their poorer neighbors. The stern necessity of self-protection may ultimately enforce that which, as a pleasant duty to our less fortunate brothers, is now neglected.

While recognizing that the association has received most generous support, we feel the need of increased resources for the performance of the work that is at hand. As the population of the city grows and as the knowledge of the

Soda Crackers, Fresh TO-DAY

A. SELLER Groceries and Provisions

When the enterprising grocer has anything unusual to offer he wants you to know it. Hence, he advertises "Soda Crackers, Fresh TO-DAY."

He emphasizes "to-day" because to-morrow it will be another story.

You never knew a grocer to advertise Uneeda Biscuit, Fresh "To-day."

Everybody knows you do not have to buy Uneeda Biscuit on a certain day or at a certain place to get them fresh.

The grocer does not have to worry about the weather, the dust, or to-morrow, because

Uneeda Biscuit

are protected by the In-er-seal Package, which keeps them fresh, clean and good under all conditions, to-day, and to-morrow.

The Crackle You Hear Is the Sign They are Fresh

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢